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McGill Graduates Scattered All Over the Globe's Surface

Alumni Are Living Under Nineteen Different Flags in Thirty-five Countries—Engineering and Medical Men Are Found in Most Out-of-the Way Places

The sun never sets upon British possessions, neither does it set upon the abodes of McGill graduates. In practically every quarter of the globe, our university has its representatives, engaged in carrying on whatever life-work they have chosen.

A glance at the geographical list published at the rear of the directory of graduates of the university, serves to confirm this statement in a very striking manner. The countries in which McGill men found themselves when the directory was compiled, were some thirty-five in number, scattered all over the map, and under nineteen different flags.

Twenty-one states or possessions of the United States have their professional men with McGill diplomas. These range from Alaska's icy mountains to Hawaii's coral strand; from W. G. Gable, M.D., '07, practising his profession at Skagway, Alaska, while six graduates are in the Hawaiian Islands, two graduates in medicine, two in applied science and two in veterinary science. Cuba also claims a place in the list. H. A. Wheaton, Sc. '95, is superintendent of the power station of the Havana Gas and Electric Company. Two graduates are quartered in the Canal Zone, Panama.

Other States in the Union in which McGill men reside are: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

For some reason, best known to the compiler, the Yukon is included in the list of American possessions.

There are four hundred McGill graduates whose addresses are given as in Mexico. The majority of these are former students of the faculties of medicine and applied science. The medical and

Students are Reported for Drill Absence

Excitement Reigns Throughout Exempted Arts Students Yesterday Morning

THIRTY-EIGHT MEN ARE IMPLICATED

Both Regimental and Academic Leave of Absence Must Be Obtained

Considerable excitement was caused in the Arts building yesterday morning when thirty-eight students received an invitation to go and see the Dean. They had been reported for absence from regimental drill during the month of January, some having as many as three absences. The great majority of these cases could be settled at once, as there seemed to be a misunderstanding on the part of the students as to the procedure to be followed when leave of absence was desired. Only a small number of cases now remain to be considered, some of them more or less serious.

It will be remembered that about the beginning of December the Faculty of Arts passed a resolution to the effect that regularity of attendance at military drill must, in the case of students exempted from a subject in their undergraduate course, that no unexcused absence would be allowed. Some students were evidently under the impression that leave of absence granted by the regimental authorities would necessarily be accepted by the Dean's office. This is a mistake, as the only excuse accepted in the case of absence from lectures is illness and family bereavement. Another error was that though the notice reproduced here for the sake of a number of students whose imagination is evidently stronger than their exegetic ability, thought that no absence meant in reality five or six absences, or indeed twelve in the case of lecture courses.

All this has now been put right. Students exempted from a subject in the Arts Faculty on account of drill with the regiment now know that in their leave of absence must be obtained from the regimental and academic authorities and that the onus of making sure that they are credited with their attendance lies on their shoulders. They also know that the one-slight rule is for reasons explained to them, not in force in the case of regimental drill, and that no absence means what it says, namely, "No absence."

Autographs Are Given to the Library

Most Interesting Collection Has Been Received From Dr. H. T. Barnes

The Redpath Library has just received a valuable gift, consisting of a number of autographs and book plates from Dr. Howard T. Barnes. The book plates are representative of a large number of old English and American houses and form a very interesting collection.

The autographs are mostly signatures of well-known American writers and poets, though many other distinguished people are represented in the collection.

The documents are of various ages, some dating back as far as 1819. They have not yet been carefully examined and classified, but a rapid glance through them revealed such well-known names as James Martineau, Philip Carpenter, Nathaniel Holmes, Justin Winsor, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, William Cullen Bryant, Dr. T. Stearns Hunt, a well-known McGill man; Bishop Phillips Brooks, Booker T. Washington, the famous negro educator; Charles Sumner, United States Secretary of War under Lincoln during the civil war; Carrol D. Wright, former United States Commissioner of Labor; Charles T. Jackson, discoverer of the anesthetic properties of ether; and West E. Porter, who painted the picture of Sir William Dawson which hangs in the Redpath Museum.

There are also in the collection many old documents, pictures, music, etc. Among these is an interesting post card from Francis Pickens, the American historian, to Kingford, the Canadian historian. Celia Thaxter's signature is accompanied by two portraits, and similarly with many others.

The Library is very fortunate in securing such a collection. When the autographs have been arranged, it should prove a most interesting addition.

Two Hundred Dollars Go to Milk Station

Handsome Sum Was Realized by McGill Senior Play Production

A handsome sum will be turned over to the University Milk Station by the committee in charge of the McGill Senior Play. The play was given this year with the idea that the proceeds were to be devoted to charity. Two hundred dollars is the amount which has been realized by the production of the Senior Play last Friday evening. Considering that this is war time

LECTURES IN JOURNALISM VERY HELPFUL

It seems to me that the best means of giving instruction in journalism is the plan you have evidently adopted in conducting a daily newspaper. Making a newspaper is like making boots. The only way to learn how to do it is to do it. I entirely concur in the idea that a course of lectures is very helpful. I would also suggest that occasional symposiums and round-table conferences will have great value to the young men who are in earnest. — H. C. Hocken, Editor of the Sentinel, Toronto, and ex-Mayor of that city.

Dr. Scrimger's Second Talk On Religion

Will be Given in Strathcona Hall To-morrow Afternoon

Dr. Scrimger, the Principal of the Presbyterian College, will continue his series of addresses on "Religion" in Strathcona Hall to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. This week Dr. Scrimger will speak on the subject of "How religion begins and the things that make it grow." These addresses are more in the nature of personal talks, of some thirty minutes duration, in which Dr. Scrimger treats of religion from a purely constructive point of view. The subject is then thrown open to the discussion of those present, when the speaker is willing to answer any question that may be asked. Addresses on this subject when treated in a broad and constructive way and in a masterly fashion cannot fail to be of interest to all students, and a large attendance is consequently looked for to-morrow. These talks will be continued for some four weeks more, but as each address is one of a series it is necessary to hear the early ones in order to appreciate those which follow.

There will be a Sunday "sing" in Strathcona Hall at 8.45 to-morrow evening.

Futurities

To-day
10.00 a.m.—Arts '17 vs. Arts '18 on Campus Ring.
2.30 p.m.—Hockey match, Queen's vs. McGill at the Arena.
5.00 p.m.—Swimming Club practice.
5.15 p.m.—Gymnasium class in Central Y.M.C.A.
8.00 p.m.—Basketball match, McGill at Central Y.M.C.A.
8.00 p.m.—Medical Dinner at Place Viger Hotel.

To-morrow
3.00 p.m.—Talk at the Hall by Dr. Scrimger.
8.45 p.m.—Sunday Sing at the Hall.

Feb. 18—McGill vs. M.A.A.A. at the Arena.
Reception at the Wesleyan College.
Maritime Club Dinner.
Feb. 19—Y.M.C.A. Skating Party.
First Annual Banquet at Wesleyan College.
Feb. 20—Hockey, Toronto vs. McGill, at McGill.
Mar. 1—King Cook celebration.

HOW MUCH IT COSTS TO TELL PROFS. TO STOP

It costs the University \$18 a year to tell your professor when he ought to stop talking, though it doesn't seem to do much good sometimes. Every foot of the power house whistle costs a cent according to the arithmetic of the Daily.

It takes about five pounds of steam to blow the whistle twenty seconds, the man who pulls the rope tells us. You think the stoker ought not to kick about that, but it takes nine thousand pounds of steam a year to do the work. If every student got his share of the steam, he would have slightly over three pounds.

Britain Patterson, left tackle on the Washington and Jefferson College football team the last two years and who was given honorable mention by Walter Camp last fall, is crippled probably for life as the result of an injury to his right kneecap received in a game with Georgetown, at Washington, D.C., last season. Patterson, who weighed 225 pounds in training, now weighs 175 pounds and walks with a crutch.

Mrs. Langstaff Refused Entry to Quebec Bar

Graduated From McGill as Bachelor of Civil Law in 1914

The petition of Mrs. Annie Langstaff, Law '14, to be admitted to the Bar of Quebec, was dismissed yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Justice St. Pierre.

In reviewing the case and giving the reasons for his decision, His Lordship spoke highly of the abilities of the petitioner, but stated that her talents should be directed in a new field of labor more suitable to her sex, and more likely to ensure her the success in life which they deserved.

Mrs. Langstaff at present employed in the law office of S. W. Jacobs, K.C., is a bachelor of civil law of McGill, and is the first lady to have applied for the right to become a lawyer in this province.

33rd. Annual Meds. Dinner This Evening

Dr. L. F. Barker, of Johns Hopkins, the Guest of Honour

OSLER'S SUCCESSOR LUCID LECTURER

Senior Meds. to Hold Clinic on "Exophthalmic Goitre"

Dr. L. F. Barker, of Johns Hopkins, who will be the guest of honor at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Medical Society to-night, has visited McGill before.

Away back in 1891 he was the representative from the Medical Society of the University of Toronto to the annual dinner of the McGill Medical Society. During his visit, he was shown the wonders of the local university, among them the famous pathological museum. His guides pointed out to him in a casual way the various exhibits, but presently the visitor began to ask mighty direct questions, until finally the stranger gave a lecture to his hosts about the specimens in their own museum. This whole-souled grasp of medical subjects has characterized the successor of the renowned Osler at Baltimore. After graduation Dr. Barker was house physician, later took a course in pathology, branched off into anatomy, delved into chemistry as a physician pure and simple.

Prof. Barker is considered one of the most lucid medical lecturers in America, and the senior medics of McGill will have the privilege of hearing him give a clinic in the Royal Victoria Hospital this morning, at 10.30, on "Exophthalmic Goitre."

Dr. Charles P. Martin, of the Department of Medicine, will entertain Dr. Barker during his stay in Montreal. The Faculty of Medicine will give him a luncheon at the Mount Royal Club.

Representatives from Toronto, Laval (Quebec) and Queen's are expected in town this morning and will be taken on a tour of inspection around the university.

Following the precedent of several years, the function will take place at the Place Viger Hotel, where a very jolly and interesting evening will be spent. Principal Peterson will attend. Dinner will be served at eight.

Steeple's Lure Irresistible To Tom Woods

Famous Climber to Conquer 300-Foot Chimney in Minneapolis, Minn.

Thomas Woods, the steeplejack, an account of whose adventures occupied a place in the Daily a few days ago with the announcement that he had finally abandoned his perilous profession, has found that he is unable to free himself from its attractions. He has left his work as a gramophone traveller in the city and proposes next week to again risk up his tackle and be ready to climb each and every chimney or steeple in the world, if need be. His first job will be in Minneapolis, Minn., where a 320 foot chimney on a factory has begun to crack at a high altitude. To prevent decay and with a view to saving as much of the chimney as possible, the proprietors of the building have sent for Woods, who enjoys an international reputation in his own particular class of work. This was fittingly proved some months ago when a special train was sent to bring him to Montreal to take charge of a chimney which was threatening the lives of a number of employees in the factory below. Woods was successful in accomplishing the difficult task. He explained that his feat last week in climbing the interior of the McGill power house chimney with both fires banked, was absolutely unique in his long career. He has done similar work with one fire banked and the other out, but never before with both fires banked. The fumes of the gas he described as almost insupportable.

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Intercollegiate Hockey At the Arena

QUEENS vs. MCGILL

This Afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

Reserved Seats, 75c; Box Seats, \$1.

Tickets Now on Sale at 328 Sherbrooke St. West

The University of Toronto Deficit Amounts to \$87,198

The critical condition of University of Toronto finances, which has been agitating the minds of those concerned in the future welfare of Ontario's principal educational institution, is reflected in the annual report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto just issued. The cost of the university's upkeep for the financial year ending November 28th, 1914, amounted to almost one million dollars, and the annual statement shows a deficit of \$87,198.

The deficit, which represents the difference between the total amount of ordinary revenue, which comes mainly from succession duties, and the total expenditures involved in the maintenance of the various faculties and departments of the university, Sir Edmund Walker, chairman of the Board of Governors, points out, has been met by the special Legislative grant of \$50,000 voted last year, and by an appropriation from the reserve fund of the university.

The remaining amount in the reserve fund, available for the estimated deficit of the ensuing year, 1914-15, is \$26,606.

The total assets of the university are valued at \$6,270,172, of which amount \$5,000,000 is represented in sites, lands and buildings with their contents.

RIGID ECONOMY APPEARS.
The most rigid economy evidently has been exercised in the administration of the university's affairs. The increase in the item of salaries, inclusive of the annual increment in the stipends of the academic staff, was \$3,500 below that of the previous year, and was in fact smaller than in any year since the Governors were appointed. The total expenditure under the appropriations made by the board for salaries and maintenance amounted to \$931,452, being an increase over 1912-13 of \$18,147. This increase is less than one-half the sum (\$37,148) which represents the increase for the previous year.

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University

Published every day except Sunday by
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News—T. J. Kelly, W. E. Throop
Military—S. J. W. Liddy, W. H. Gerrie
Sport—T. W. L. MacDermot

This Afternoon

This afternoon the Hockey Team are going out to the Arena to play Queen's. They are going to win provided the student body does its share. That share consists in being present and cheering the team to victory.

If the august assemblage that we term the student body was ever awakened to the importance of supporting student activities its awakening should manifest itself in the game that is just to be played. The team need every bit of support they can get. The game will be well worth seeing.

If the student body has not yet awakened to their responsibility in this match it is time they did. Coach Shaughnessy has said time and time again that good rooting is the only thing that puts the real McGill spirit into a football team. Ask Coach Roberts what is his opinion as to the value of such rooting would be to his hockey team. Why, it is the whole thing. Are you going to let those men think that they have no one back of them who cares or who will support them? A defeat will stand on permanent record as the failure of the undergraduate body to respond to its duty, and remember always that that duty carries along a lot of pleasure with it.

In Duty Bound

Several times we have called attention to our advertisers. It is solely due to their reliance on us that we are able to publish the Daily from one day to another. These men deserve and receive the hearty support of McGill and her students.

We believe that the advertiser receives good value for the money he expends to purchase space in these columns. He reaches the student as well as a large and rapidly increasing number of graduates and outsiders. Each of these individuals has his little sum to spend. The total of all these expenditures extends into very large figures. Advertising that reaches the source of expenditure is highly productive.

That the advertiser is reaching this source we are inclined to believe more and more. The source of expenditure of which we are speaking is not very much affected by the stress of the year. The average student is spending his allowance with his usual free hand. Are there advertisers who are not gathering in some of this money? The columns of the Daily are at their service.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From the McGill Daily of February 13, 1913

The fifth annual dinner of the Arts Undergrads was held in the Canada Club last night, and went to prove that a dinner can be dry and at the same time a success. The guest of honour was R. C. Smith, K.C., who gave an excellent address in which he deplored the inequalities in learning at the present day, and the apparent passing of the old time custom of systematic reading. In closing, Mr. Smith made a passionate appeal for more men in the universities to lead the nation in future years. Other speakers of the evening were Dean Moyse and Professors Macnaughten and Dale.

Professor Leacock has left for Boston, where he will address the Victorian Club of that city on the subject of "Imperial Unity." This club corresponds to the usual Canadian Club, and is composed of British citizens resident in Boston.

The Alumnae Society of the R.V.C. was addressed by Miss Myra Ellison on the subject of "Strathcona Park," the new national park in the centre of Vancouver Island. The speaker had

the unusual experience of accompanying the first government survey party through the previously unexplored country. The lecture was illustrated by beautifully coloured lantern slides, which were taken by the official photographer of the expedition.

The C.O.T.C. had a rather small turnout at a parade held in the Scots' armoury, but those who were on hand showed particular smartness in their drill. A lecture was afterwards given on the proper methods of holding a rifle and the arrangement of sights.

Two thoroughly interesting addresses were given in Strathcona Hall last night by Drs. McKellar and MacKenzie, medical missionaries in the foreign field. The first speaker spoke of the benefits and results of British rule in India and the coming breakdown in the caste system; also spending some time in discussing the spread of education and the treatment of diseases peculiar to that country.

The second address dealt with the awakening of China, the effects of the Boxer uprising, and the causes of the recent revolution.

The Other Colleges

Texas—A series of thefts at Sorority Houses here were closed with the arrest of a well-dressed, good-looking young man, giving his name as Clarence Canady, with a part of the stolen goods upon his person. Canady was identified by girls at sorority houses, as the man who had perpetrated the boldest burglaries ever known in the university community.

Royal Military College, Kingston.—The acting Commandant of the Royal Military College announces that since August 1, 1914 cadets of the college have taken out commissions in the Imperial and Canadian armies. There are at present eighty-eight cadets at the college, and in June about half of these will get commissions and go to the front.

University of Chicago—Many complaints are being raised because the students are inclined to make "Get Acquainted" parties out of chapel. It is asserted that instead of going immediately to their seats upon entering, as is customary at other religious services, they crane their necks until friends are located. They sit in the back seats and keep up a disturbing chatter during the whole ceremony.

Toronto—One of the most important things to be discussed by the University Council will be the fixing of examinations dates. Trinity has been advised that their divinity examinations will commence on April 12, three weeks early, and the unofficial news is being spread among the students. The rumor has been circulated among Varsity circles that the universities will not open next fall, but President Falconer labelled it as absurd.

Prof. O. D. Skelton on The General Principle Underlying Law of War

Why Great Britain Went to War—Neutrality and the Duties of Neutral States—The Case of the Lusitania

Before a meeting of Queen's Philosophical Society recently, Prof. O. D. Skelton delivered a brilliant and instructive address, which explained in a clear, concise, comprehensive manner, the rules of war.

The general principle underlying the law of war as regarded belligerents, said the lecturer, was that any measure of force was permissible which was necessary to put down armed resistance, but no more. Explosive bullets, for example, poison or poisoned weapons, were barred, because causing needless suffering. Lawful combatants were entitled to quarter on offering to surrender, and prisoners must be treated as well as one's own troops; this had been done in recent wars, as witness Britain's and Japan's actions in their last wars. A misconception was free from assault unless incidental to military operations. Bombardment of undefended places from land, air or sea was prohibited, and even defended places were not to be bombed only after notice, unless an assault was intended. Unlawful combatants, men not belonging to any regular military force and not wearing a uniform or badge, but yet sniping at the enemy, he put to death; but the Germans put hundreds of Belgians to death without proof, evidently to terrorize the others, and punished the city of Louvain for alleged misdeeds of individuals, which was strictly forbidden.

Enemy property on land was free from attack or destruction, unless in property at sea was subject to attack. Property exempt from private property from seizure. Germany was therefore, quite within her rights in capturing or sinking British merchantmen, provided she let the crew escape or took them to port as prisoners of war. But the calm proposal to sink merchantmen with all their crews was simply piracy.

LAW OF NEUTRALITY.

The law of neutrality was a modern development, and the United States had taken the lead in its development. Every nation took a somewhat different view, according as it is itself a neutral or a belligerent, the speaker continued, but the main lines were common. A misconception prevailed as to the duty under international law of a nation which had accepted a rule or signed a declaration of such law to punish or protect against violations of that law by belligerents. No such obligation existed and Britain had not thought in the past of making any such protest. The United States was under no more legal obligation to protest because in this war some one had broken the rule it itself agreed not to break than Britain or France was obliged to protest against the undoubted violations of international law during the Balkan war, or of the question which had been set aside from law, in view of the interest of the United States to intervene, or its duty in the defence of liberty and democracy was quite a different question, and more open to argument. Even here, however, it was to be remembered that nations did not go to war merely to defend liberty and justice; they went to war more freely and determinedly the more they thought they had justice on their side, but some interest of their own gave the starting-point.

WHY BRITAIN WENT TO WAR.

Britain, for example, would not likely have been in the war had Belgium been neutral, the speaker said. She went into the war for two reasons, for self-defence against Germany, who would have been a most serious menace to her if in control of Belgium and Northern France, and also for national honor, since she had signed a solemn agreement to protect Belgium's neutrality, and could not honorably think for a moment of doing anything else; but she would not have signed the agreement in 1839 had not Belgium been a neutral. It was to make it desirable to keep both France and Prussia out of it, and this came back to the same thing. The United States had signed no treaty of neutrality, and it was some thousands of miles away. Besides, the United States was not a strong military power and could not for months or years help the Allies where they most needed help on land, and meantime she was giving the Allies very much more aid, for value received of course, in the form of war supplies than she was giving Germany, and was financing Canada's needs aside from war expenditures. \$20,000,000 had been borrowed in New York in the past two months.

DUTIES OF NEUTRAL STATES.

Neutral States must prevent a belligerent making warlike use of their territory; warships in neutral ports could stay only 24 hours, usually could take enough coal and provisions to carry them to their nearest port and could not call again for three months in that or any other port of the same neutral. A neutral state, Prof. Skelton stated, must prevent any expedition or raid leaving its shores against the other power; an armed ship not sold, it had been ruled that submarines could not be shipped from the United States to Mexico, but the United States has refused to stop shipments of aeroplanes and hydroplanes to the Allies. On the other

hand neutral individuals might trade freely with either belligerent in other ways. It was no part of their state's duty to prevent them doing so. The other belligerent, however, had a right to seize the goods shipped by that belligerent in such cases, if they were contraband or if the neutral nation was trying to run a blockade. Great Britain had been hampered in this present war by her old doctrine that food was not contraband at all, or only when shipped to a military base of government contractor, but Germany's act in taking over all food supplies would relieve Britain from that difficulty, since the food supplies in that case might fairly be considered absolute contraband.

THE CASE OF THE LUSITANIA.

As to the blockade, it must be real, effective and continuous to be binding. A German submarine would be justified in capturing or sinking a neutral vessel trying to run a blockade, but not in sending its crew to the bottom. The alleged misuse of the American flag by the Lusitania would have been complained of by Germany, since if her blockading vessels were acting properly, acting as the Emden had acted, they would have to make provision for taking off the crew and passengers before sinking the ship, and if they did so they would at once find that the Lusitania was not an American ship. Only a pirate running amuck, aiming torpedoes at every ship it saw without examination, would be deceived, and such pirates had no rights.

To some extent the speaker concluded, reprisals might be justified against such an enemy, so far as Great Britain's sense of humanity and the clear rights of neutrals permitted, every right of belligerents should be stretched to the uttermost against Germany. One thing was certain, however, Britain would not torpedo ships or kill women or children by bombs because Germany did. After all, her own honor was the surest defence for those scraps of paper, the rules of international law.

U. S. Football As a Business

In the days when Yale used to win most of her games from Harvard, the Harvard eneeer at Yale for making such a serious matter of her sports was very familiar. Harvard used to say, and try to believe, that play ought not to be made such grim work. Now that conditions are reversed, the attitude toward football, assumed or real, is reversed also. Yale takes some satisfaction in saying that Hinkley has made the same error as his predecessor. On the other hand it is evident that Harvard now makes as serious a matter of its sports as Yale used to.

Among the high schools of Massachusetts, Harvard has something not unlike the "farms" which the professional baseball clubs have established for raising fresh players. The Harvard players go out and coach these school teams and in a recent year we find an interesting story of a visit by the Harvard heroes, to a Cambridge school, when they made excellent speeches to the school boys. Everett, Newcomb, Wyer, and others have also been honored by visits from Harvard players, who carried them the glory of victory and stirred the spirit of athletic emulation.

Yale has done a little in this line among the high schools of Connecticut, but with no such success and probably without the same thoroughness. The Connecticut schools do not compare in athletic strength with the Harvard school, and in a recent book a part of the revival of the Yale spirit, which is at hand, may well take the form of cultivating the sources of supply from which good athletic material is drawn.—Waterbury American.

PRESCRIPTIONS WERE FILLED.

The monotony of the day's routine in a New England village drug store was ended last night by the appearance of a very small and bright-eyed little boy, bearing a note from his mother.

"Please give the bearer a box of coal cream, and a bottle of cod liver oil for a fierce chap."

The smiling druggist looked over the counter and saw the bright eyes and mop of curls of the very small boy.

"Are you the 'fierce chap'?" he inquired, gravely.

"No," answered the boy, and she has a chap," the small boy explained, with equal gravity.

"Well, but you're the chap your mother has, aren't you?" persisted the druggist, teasingly.

The very small boy saw he was being made fun of, and drew himself up with respectful dignity.

"My mother's hands have the chap. It's a fierce chap, and she wants a box of cream. Here is the money," she announced severely.

QUIPS

Good Morning: How many valentines do you expect?

POPULAR POET PERPETRATES PRIZE POEM

Apologies of the following two crimes, it might not be out of place to remark that "some poets are born, but for the vast majority, it's their own fault."

ODE TO THE SAPPHIC METRE.

After Horace (A long way after).
Now we have turned to studying old Horace,
Now for a short time, Virgil is forgotten.
Now for the moment laid aside is Livy,
Which is a blessing.

Oh why did Sappho perpetrate that metre?

Surely the sin would weigh upon her conscience.
Clearly I see why, in the depth of the ocean,
She, Sappho oblivion.

These, I hope, we pray, illuminate our darkness.
Send us some brains or else a decent crib-book.
For if you don't, we quickly will be-take us,
Back of the mountain.

O I. J. P., why did you perpetrate the metre?
I. J. P. finishes: I hope you can use this in the Daily.
We ask the readers' opinion. Is this not a good use?

ODE TO A COW.

A cow is this, a no-bull thing.
Kind-hearted as you know.
"Cows" has regattas every year,
Yet not a cow does go.

And, by the cow is the milk made,
Though I can't tell you how,
I know it's true, for I have seen
The "milk-maid" by the cow.

Cow's sex is complicated some,
And you a bone will pull,
If you should say a cow's an ox,
They'd tell you "that's a bull!"

So many cows die young that I,
Great sorrow for them feel,
It is a secret that I think,
The butchers could reveal.

A cow will sleep out in a shed,
Or, on the grass lie flat,
Not stretch on a "cowch," for she
Won't go so far as that.

Even in song the cow is found,
(Well, singing her praises ever),
That lovely ballad in beef flat,
"For Heifer and for Heifer."

It is rumored that Med. '19 has adopted as a class motto, "Cut it Out!"

There was an examination in Law '17 yesterday. The class monitor declares that there was no copying.

One of the history classes in the Arts course discovered that in 858 B.C., Sardanapalus died on a "bier" four hundred feet high. Alas! why were we not born in the good old days.

It was in Science '17 we believe that the following was perpetrated:
Professor: "What is steam?"
Pupil: "Water crazy with the heat."

We hear a lot of fellows weeping and lamenting over the fact that they have broken their New Year's resolutions. Never mind, cheer up, you'll have some incentive to lead a better life next year.

In philosophy a professor declared "All men are born equal and free." A voice at the back of the room was heard to let fall these pearls of wisdom: "Yes! and the d--- fools go and spoil it by getting married."

Answers to Our Correspondents.

We wish to state that we are not responsible for answers published in this column. The most exact authorities are consulted and their opinions referred to Quilliam, our office-boy, with the aburn locks—Safest First!

Dear Quips: I visited a farmer about a week ago. He keeps hens and fowls. After one of the cold spells a number of the birds were found on their backs never to rise again. What was wrong?

ARTS '20.
P.S.—I sign myself Arts '20, because that's when I expect to graduate at present progress.

(Ed. Answer.—The hens are dead.)

Dear Quips: Every night when I go to bed, I can hardly sleep because of pains all over my body. What would you advise me to do?

"PAINFUL."

(Ed. Note.—Knock all the glass out of the windows in your room and then you'll be able to sleep without pains.)

HONOR ROLL.

Rhymsters of the age include:
Donald Ross-Ross, Sec. '17.
I. J. P., Arts '17.

(In passing, we might remark that '17 seems to be an unlucky year for old McGill.)

We do not vouch for the authenticity of the following out it is rumored that this conversation was overheard in the corridors of one of McGill's affiliated colleges:

1st Theolog: "Do you want to see a little death?"
2nd Theolog: "Sure!"
1st Theolog: "Go to (Censored)"

Our weekly Health Hint—For that tired feeling take a good "dose" of sleep.

Changes in the Date of Varsity Exams.

Tests Will Be Short and Only Upon the Work Done

Word comes from Toronto that the date of examinations at Varsity is to be changed in order that the students may attend the military camp. This plan has been in view for some time but it was only yesterday that it was definitely announced that the opening day of examinations was to be April 9th instead of May 1st as in former years.

The University will not open earlier than usual next autumn to make up for the shortage this spring. The leaders of the "Lit" political parties are trying to come to some arrangement to eliminate the regular annual elections.

Some modifications in the rules governing examinations have been adopted. The students will be tested only on the work covered, and two-hour periods with fewer questions will be the rule.

THINGS THEATRICAL

THE COLONIAL.

The Colonial certainly lives up to its reputation as the Home of Comedy, as they have booked the new Essanay comedies, featuring that inimitable comedian, Charles Chaplin, who was previously with the Keystone Company. The first of these new releases, "His New Job," in two reels, will be shown here on Sunday and Monday, together with a three reel Vitagraph Broadway Star Feature, "The Tangle." In addition, there is the Keystone Comedy, "Shotter That Kicks," and the Mutual Weekly Gazette, making an all round capital programme. Then on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the three-reel photo-play from the novel by Charlotte Brontë, "Jane Eyre." This is a story which most of the public are familiar, and therefore needs little comment, except to remark that the production is well up to the standard of the novel. Don't miss the comedies shown at the Colonial. Not always first run, but they "do get them."

THE STRAND.

Big Photo-Drama, "Money."

It might here be mentioned with interest that the great film "Money" in five parts will be shown at the Strand three days commencing Monday, the 15th. The drama takes as its period the year 1921 and relates how John D. Maximilian, commonly known as "Croesus," has acquired control of the money interests of the world, together with a majority stock in all public utilities. At the opening of the photo-drama, the wheat market of the world has passed into his hands. He is assisted in his financial operations by Cyrus L. Livingston, his junior partner. "Croesus" has an only daughter, Ruth, from whom all knowledge of his past life, his transactions, financially, and oppression of the poor have been withheld and the picture revolves around her to the end. It shows the great steel works of her father; the struggle of the union laboring classes; a big strike; a tremendous yacht wreck and finally shows "Croesus" struck by a falling column caused by a lightning storm sweeping over the city which sets this tremendous palace in flames. The above is something really worth seeing and should not be missed.

"The Master Key" is drawing to a close. It has always been shown at the Strand and the twelfth episode in which Dore and Ruth go to India and are filmed amid settings of dazzling oriental beauty, will be shown as usual on Saturday and Sunday. Along with this series of this great serial drama, "The Wrong Girl," a two-part comedy, will also be screened. In the run of the picture, in his anxiety to get the right girl, the count gets the wrong one. The seniors get the right girl but find they have the wrong girl. The right man gets the right girl and are soon engaged. You'll understand it if you see the picture. The Strand Comedy will complete a strong bill.

"BERMUDA—NATURE'S FAIRY-LAND."

The Redpath Library has received from the Bermuda Trade Developing Board, one of the departments of the Bermuda Government, a copy of the Official Tourist Guide Book, just published for the convenience of American and Canadian travellers who may be contemplating a visit to this British colony. The book contains a description of Bermuda and its mild climate; it recounts the numerous sports and diversions offered to visitors, and contains among other useful facts, a list of hotels and boarding houses with rates; also rates of carriage, bicycle and boat hire. It answers every question that a prospective traveller would be likely to ask. Historically, the book is a splendid example of the printer's art, being lavishly illustrated; even so, it conveys in small measure only the manifold beauties of this interesting group of coral islands. The book is being distributed by the Bermuda Government Agent, care of E. F. Darrell and Co., No. 2 Broadway, New York City.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's flagship is the Iron Duke. She was laid down in 1912 and floated in 1914. She has a displacement of 25,000 tons and is armed with ten 13.5-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, six 3-pounder guns and five torpedo tubes. Her thickest armor is twelve inches and her speed is 22.5 knots. She has a crew of 900 and can carry 9,000 tons of coal. Her length is 580 feet and her beam is 90 feet.

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THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS

War Summary

These Articles Are Specially Written for the McGill Daily and will be Published each Day.

FRANCE

Artillery fighting constitutes in the main the engagements of the last two days. In the north the Germans have bombarded Nieuport and the Allies' trenches on the banks of the Yser but no material damage has been done. South of La Boisselle the Germans exploded a mine in one of the French trenches but the French were able to maintain their position. The Germans have also bombarded Tracy-le-Val, Rambucourt and the forest of La Hazelle. The French bombarded the railroad stations of Thiaucourt and Arnayville. Around Bagatelle a fierce four-day fight has just finished, resulting in the slaughter of a great number of the enemy. The Germans who advanced in close formation were practically cut to pieces by the French gun and rifle fire.

GERMANY

The Germans are rushing large bodies of troops from the western theatre of war to East Prussia where by sheer weight of numbers they have compelled the Russians to withdraw from their advanced positions. This movement is thought to be an attempt to draw off the Russian advance on Thorn. The presence of the Kaiser in East Prussia is inciting the Germans to greater efforts than before.

RUSSIA

The army, under Grand Duke Nicholas, is now within a few miles of Thorn. On the Vistula encounters have taken place at Myschentsh and Serpie. Along the rest of the line on the Vistula artillery firing has taken place. In the Black Sea the Russians sank a Turkish transport laden with 50,000 pounds of provisions.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

In the Carpathians the enemy have made attacks in the direction of Sablonow which were all repulsed. The German attack on the heights of Kozwuyka also met with no success. It is reported that the garrison of Przmysl is exhausting itself in vain sorties and the Russians hope they will soon be in possession. Severe cold has hindered the operations to a great extent.

BATT. ORDER NO. 12

By Lieut. Col. Robert Starke, Office Commanding McGill Contingent C. O. T. C.

Montreal, February 9th, 1915.
BATTALION PARADES—
There will be no Battalion Parades on February 15th and 20th, 1915.

RECRUITS—
Recruit classes will be held on Mondays and Fridays at 8.15 p.m. and Wednesdays at 5.15 p.m. at the old High School Building, Metcalfe street, south entrance.

Recruiting for the Battalion will close February 20th, 1915.
Students of McGill graduates of McGill and other universities are eligible. Friends of members of the Battalion may also be enrolled upon approval of Admission Committee.
Application for enrollment may be made at Battalion Headquarters, Joseph House, corner Sherbrooke and Metcalfe streets from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.
The following officers are detailed to assist the Headquarters Staff in recruit work:

Lieutenant F. S. B. Howard,
J. A. Mann,
H. A. Murray,
C. B. Tinning.

B COMP'Y ORDER NO. 6

By Capt. J. C. Kemp, Officer Commanding "B" Company

Feb. 11th, 1915.
PARADES—
There will be no Battalion Parades on Saturday, Feb. 13th, or Saturday, Feb. 20th.

There will be a parade for Company drill on Tuesday, Feb. 16th, at 7.45 p.m. in the Old High School.

N.C.O. INSPECTION—
Extract from Battalion Order No. 12.
The N.C.O.'s of the Battalion will be inspected by Lieut. Col. Wilson, O.C. 4th Division, Wednesday, Feb. 17th, at 9.45 a.m. in the drill shed, Craig Street. N.C.O.'s will parade on that date in the Old High School at 7.30 p.m.
Dress: Service Uniform, Mackinaws, and Staff Cap.

A special drill for N.C.O.'s will be held in the Old High School at 8 p.m. on Monday, Feb. 15th, in uniform.

MUSKETRY—
Aiming Instruction—All men in Platoons 5, 6 and 7, who have not yet attended this part of the course must do so on Monday, Feb. 15th, at 7.15 p.m. in the Old High School. All those members of Platoon 7, who took the Aiming Instruction class last week will parade at the O.T.C. Headquarters at 7 p.m. on Monday, Feb. 15th, for shooting.

BAYONET FIGHTING—
Platoon 6 will parade for Bayonet Fighting Class at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, Feb. 15th in the Physics Building.

Orderly Sergeant for week ending Feb. 15th:
Sergeant V. V. Howard.
Sergeant G. E. Jacques.

(Sgd.) J. C. KEMP,
Officer Commanding B Co.

OOT RID OF HIM.

At a dancing academy dance the other evening a nice young chap was introduced to a perfectly dandy girl. She was young, sympathetic and wise to all the steps, and the kid fell for her at once. Then she said:
"You're awfully nice to me, but can't you introduce me to some of your man friends around here?"
"Well, I don't know anybody except that funny-looking dud over there in the corner. He and I belong to the same lodge. Did you ever meet him?"
"Indeed I did—years ago. He used to come and see me a lot—brought me flowers and candy, and all that."
"He did? That old guy? Well, I didn't think it was in him! This'll be a joke, to tell to the other fellows. How did you shake him at last?"
"Married him. Come on over and I'll introduce you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

INSTRUCTION IN MEDICAL CORPS AND STRETCHER WORK

Third Instalment of Drill For Men Going With Base Hospital

NOTICE

The instructors of stretcher drill for the General Hospital have been unable to procure books of instruction. The stretcher drill will be published in the Daily and all men enlisted in the Hospital Corps are urged to preserve it for future reference.

(J.) ADJUST SLINGS

In the event of the slings requiring to be adjusted, the instructor will lengthen or for the better comfort of the bearers, the instructor or bearer in charge of the squad will detail a bearer to carry this out, the length of the sling being adjusted when necessary by means of the buckle.

(K.) CHANGING NUMBERS

When it becomes necessary to change the numbers either for the purpose of instruction or to relieve Nos. 1 and 3 from the carriage of the stretchers the instructor or bearer in charge of the squad will give the command Nos. 1 and 3 "Change over," the numbers moving by the shortest route, will carry out the exchange of places, care being taken to move clear of the stretchers.

(L.) MOVEMENT

For instructional purposes only, two bearers, in turn, will be practised in the carrying of the prepared stretcher. The Nos. 2 and 4 will stand at ease. The remainder will be ordered to advance.

Advance—Nos. 1 step off with the left foot, Nos. 3 with the right, stepping short, knees bent, feet raised as little as possible. The instructor will see that the bearers march on the points given and take the correct pace as regards length, etc.

Retire—Each No. 1 will move round on the circumference of the circle of which No. 3 is the centre. Nos. 3 will mark time, turn gradually in the direction named and the whole move forward when squared.

Advance—Each squad will resume the original direction of the march by a movement similar to that detailed for retiring. On arriving at the position of the squads the stretchers will be lowered and the bearers changed.

Rise or Left Incline—As detailed for retire but only one-eighth to the right or left.

M. LOADING AND UNLOADING STRETCHERS

LOADING

Collect Wounded. Advance—Each squad doubles by the shortest route to its corresponding patient and halts without further word or command. One pace from the head of and in line with the patient.

The Nos. 4 will then proceed to the patient and examine his injuries and if carrying on the stretcher is necessary, will give the command lower the stretcher. Prepare stretcher.

Whilst the stretcher is being prepared by Nos. 1 and 3, the disengaged bearers will advance and render to the patient such assistance as may be required. The necessary assistance having been rendered, the Nos. 4 will give the command "Load Stretcher," when the bearers will place themselves as follows: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on the left, 4 on the right of the patient. Nos. 1 at the knees, Nos. 2 and 4 at the hips, 3 beneath the shoulders. The whole kneeling on the left knee. Nos. 1 pass their hands beneath the patient's knee, 2 and 4 beneath the hips, 3 beneath the shoulders, arms being taken of the injured party, one of the bearers being specially detailed for this purpose.

Lift—The Nos. 4 will then give the command "Lift," when the whole will carefully lift the patient on to the knees of Nos. 1 and 2.

Two—Nos. 4 then disengage, rise, each turns to the left, doubles to the stretcher takes hold and raises it left hand across the near pole, resting on the left hip, carrying the stretcher, and places it beneath the patient's feet.

Three—Kneel down on the left knee and prepares to assist in lowering the stretcher.

Lower—The Nos. 4 giving the command "Lower," the patient is lowered slowly and gently on to the centre of the canvas, special care being taken of the injured parts.

Two—The bearers disengage, rise, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 turn to the left, Nos. 4 to the right, Nos. 1 stepping forward and Nos. 3 stepping back one pace (The whole are now ready to lift stretchers and move off).

When the ground available for drill purposes permits, the class should be exercised in carrying a prepared stretcher over various obstacles and instructed in the methods most suitable to the safe carriage of the patient and lowering the stretcher and carrying it as in loading wagons when necessary. With the view of minimizing the target for the enemy's fire, the bearers should be instructed to move at as wide an interval as possible, keeping in touch with their respective squad.

UNLOADING

Unload Stretchers—The bearers place themselves in the same position at the stretchers as described for loading.

Lift—As described for loading except that the stretcher is carried forward three paces clear of the patient's feet.

Lower—The patient is gently lowered to the ground. The bearers disengage, rise, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 turn to the left, 4 to the right and the whole step to their places at the stretcher as in "Prepare Stretcher."

When the class under instruction is advanced sufficiently, they should be provided with rifles and where possible such kit as they would carry in action. As the squads retire the Nos. 4 will take up the rifles and holding them pointing upwards, open the breach, detach and examine the magazine to ensure that the rifle is unloaded, and then rejoin their squad. When necessary, one of the disengaged bearers will assist in carrying the kit of the patient or when desirable it may be used as a pillow or support to the patient.

M. LOADING AND UNLOADING AMBULANCE WAGGONS WITH PATIENTS ON STRETCHERS

LOADING

For instructional purposes, the squads will be numbered by four. Wagon orderlies will be told off for each wagon. They will lower the

seats and rails of the upper compartments and prepare them for the reception of the wounded.

On Wagons Retire—The line of stretcher squads, retiring towards the line of wagons, the four squads on the left as the line retiring, proceed to the wagon on the extreme left. The next four squads to the next wagon, and so on, to the right of the line, closing in and halting without further word of command, four paces from the tail-board of the wagon.

Lower Stretchers and Fix Swings—The stretchers will be lowered to the ground and the swings fixed as follows: Nos. 1 and 2 turn to the right, kneel on the left knee, pass the loop of the buckle end, buckle downwards, over the near handle, carry the sling under and round the opposite handle close up to the canvas back to the near handle, round which two or three turns are made, pass the transverse strap round the pole between the buckle and traverse and fasten the buckle outside the sling between the poles and stand at ease. Whilst this is being done the Nos. 2 will fix the rifles and put away the patient's kit in the wagon, then rejoin their squads and take up their positions on the right of Nos. 1, the Nos. 4 placing themselves on the right of Nos. 3.

When the bearers have learned to fix slings the order "lower stretchers" and fix slings" will be given as one order, and carried out accordingly.

Stand Easy—As usual.

The upper compartments will be loaded first, commencing with the off side.

Squads in Succession from the Right

Lead—Each No. 4 in succession from the right, assumes charge of his squad and gives the words of command as follows:
No Squad—Attention—Load Wagons.

On the command by numbers, "Load Wagons," the bearers will turn inward, stoop and grasp the poles of the stretcher, hands wide apart, palms uppermost. Then acting together, slowly lift the stretcher and stand up and holding it at the full extent of the arm and wheel by the right and left.

Two—On the word Two, they advance to the wagon by a side step crossing the feet alternately, halting and lifting the stretcher on a level with the floor of the wagon, on it at the same time, Nos. 1 and 2 slightly raising the foot of the stretcher, the stretcher is then gently pushed into its place, the bearers successively making way for each other.

When loading the upper compartments, the stretcher is gently pushed into the wagon, until the handles of the foot end are plumb with the tail board. Nos. 3 and 4 will then enter the wagon, Nos. 3 proceeding to the head, Nos. 4 to the foot end of the stretcher, gently push it into its place and secure it there.

Reform Squad—As soon as the stretcher is in its place and Nos. 3 and 4 have rejoined, the bearers break off and reform squad as in file, facing the field three paces behind and to the right of the remaining squads.

Stand Easy—As usual.

As soon as the off upper compartment is loaded the next squad will be ordered to load the near upper compartments. As soon as this is completed, the lower compartments will be loaded in the same way. When loading the lower compartments it will not be necessary for Nos. 3 and 4 to enter the wagon.

When the wagon is fully loaded, the upper back seats will be securely strapped to the side of the wagon by the wagon orderlies, and the tail-board of the wagon lifted and secured in its place.

UNLOADING

The requisite number of squads will be drawn up in file, facing the tailboards of the wagons.

The squads will be numbered by fours.

Stand Easy—As usual.

The wagon orderlies will prepare the wagons as for loading.

The lower compartments will be unloaded, commencing first with the off compartment.

Squads in Succession from the Right

Lead—The Nos. 4 in succession from the right, assume charge of their squads as in the loading and give the word of command as follows: No Squad, Attention, For Unloading, Take Seats.

The squads move off towards the wagon, Nos. 1 and 2 stepping short, allow the Nos. 2 and 4 to align themselves on their right, the whole then move forward in quick time, halting without further word of command opposite to and one pace from the compartment.

Unload Wagons—Nos. 3 and 4 move up, the other bearers making way for them, lay hold of the handles, raising the foot of the stretchers about six inches, and gently withdraw it, the remainders of the squads will, in succession, assist in taking the wagon and withdrawing the stretcher, lower it to the full extent of the arms, being careful to avoid jarring the patient, as the stretcher leaves the compartment.

Two—The Nos. 4 will retire and place the stretcher on the ground as detailed for the purpose, then stand to stretchers.

WILHELM WAS WILD.

Curiously enough, many of the ruses before the hearths in Government offices still bear the E. R. in dingy red below the crown, says the "Club Member" gossip in the Liverpool Post. This recalls a story prevalent in court circles at the time, which has never come into print. When the Kaiser was last here, he was not liked by the children of the King and Queen, so one evening they slipped a German flag under the hearth in the drawing-room, and were sure both the King and Kaiser would stand over it after dinner. Unfortunately, one of the great ladies brought up to the Kaiser dropped a ring which rolled under the rug. The Kaiser stooped down to pick it up, and by so doing discovered he was standing on his national flag. It is not the first time this has happened in history, but never did it produce more furious ill-feeling.

Innumerable attempts have been made to protect smokers from the harmful effects of nicotine. So far, however, this object has not been achieved without at the same time depriving the tobacco of its aroma and taste. Recently a French physician, read a paper before the Medical Society of the Department of

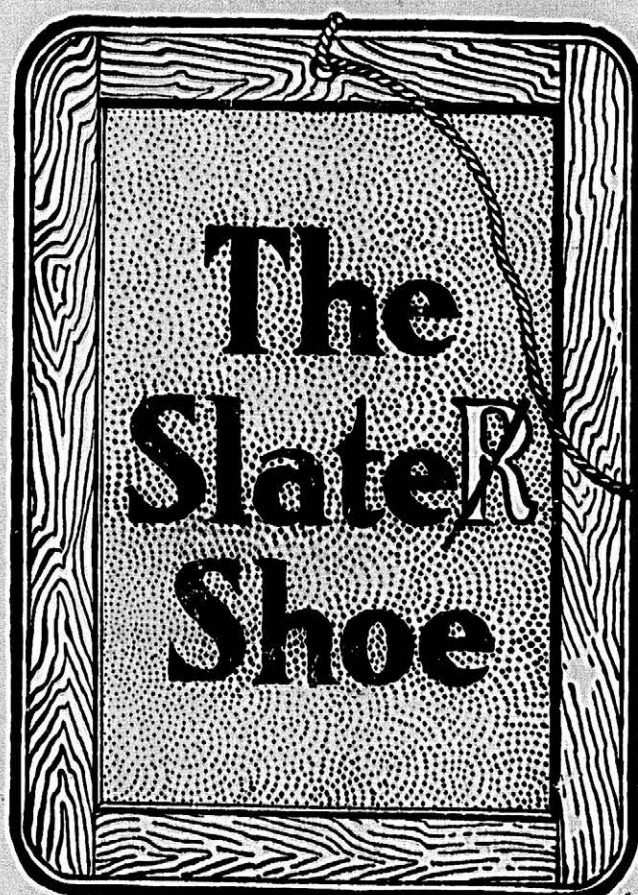
the Rhone on one of these attempts. His plan is to do away with the defects of other remedies, and it deserves publication, particularly because of its simplicity. Dr. Ambialet has found that if the ordinary cigarette or butter, which is very common in the countryside, is mixed with

tobacco the harmful effects of the latter are completely eliminated. He has himself smoked daily some forty cigarettes made of this mixture, without feeling the slightest effect from the nicotine. At any rate the remedy may be worth a trial, coltsfoot leaves being perfectly harmless and cheap.

Dr. Ambialet claims that tobacco mixed with coltsfoot leaves retains its full aroma and taste, the only perceptible change, if any, being an additional flavor like that of Turkish tobacco. This added flavor should render the mixture very acceptable to most smokers.

THE advertiser owes a duty to the community from which he has in the past derived his business, and that duty is to keep the workers of this country employed. By continuing his advertising he is most directly contributing to this end. In taking his part in capturing the German trade, the British manufacturer must remember that whatever are the merits of his goods such merits will be of no avail unless he adopts the advertising methods by which the German manufacturers have built up their trade in this country. At the end of the war German competition will once more have to be faced. Home manufacturers will only retain the trade that has temporarily fallen into their hands if they have consolidated their position by forceful and judicious advertising.

JAMES WANN,
In the "Advertising World."



CANADA IS PROUD OF THE MCGILL BOYS

They will prove to the world what love of liberty can do for our Empire.

They will surely march to victory with the

MILITARY BOOTS

we have provided for them all.

The Slater Shoe Company LIMITED

DEPARTMENT OF MINES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant. Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc.

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED:

- 1085. CANADA. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock.
- 1165. NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA. Memoir No. 15. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
- 1186. QUEBEC. Memoir No. 35. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Drayton.
- 1190. ONTARIO. Memoir No. 37. Larder Lake District, Ont., and adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
- 1242. ONTARIO. Memoir No. 38. Geology of Gowanda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
- 1204. NORTH WEST PROVINCES. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph B. Keel.
- 1220. MEMOIR 29. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
- 1175. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Memoir No. 21. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.
- 1228. YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED:

- 1142. CANADA. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 2077. Map 91A. Geological Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 1183. NOVA SCOTIA. Map 53A. Reconnaissance sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 54. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1208. Map 53A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
- 1181. NEW BRUNSWICK. Map 35A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N.B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1178. QUEBEC. Map 32A. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- 780. ONTARIO. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenville, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudeville, Quebec and Carleton, Prescott and Glenora, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
- 1177. Map 31A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1244. Map 64A. Advance Geological Copy of Map of Gowanda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1132. ALBERTA. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- 1200-1278. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and Topography of the International Boundary, between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour interval 100 feet.
- 1237. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and Topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Map 9A. Explored Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Winisk Rivers. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.

NOTE—Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cent is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.